```
     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:58:14 ON 23 FEB 2004
L1             6 S AZITHROMYCIN/CN OR ERYTHROMYCIN/CN OR CLARITHROMYCIN/CN OR RU

     FILE 'CAPLUS, WPIDS, MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 14:59:35 ON 23 FEB 2004

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 14:59:43 ON 23 FEB 2004
                SET SMARTSELECT ON
L2           SEL L1 1- CHEM :     152 TERMS
                SET SMARTSELECT OFF

     FILE 'CAPLUS, WPIDS, MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 14:59:46 ON 23 FEB 2004
L3          75299 S L2/BI
L4             66 S L3 (50A) (SUBCUTANEOUS? OR SUBDERM? OR SUBINTEGUMENTAL? OR SU
L5             64 DUP REM L4 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
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All reviewed online

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     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:29:11 ON 23 FEB 2004
L6             1 S AZITHROMYCIN/CN

     FILE 'CAPLUS, WPIDS, MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 15:29:27 ON 23 FEB 2004

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:29:35 ON 23 FEB 2004
                SET SMARTSELECT ON
L7           SEL L6 1- CHEM :       37 TERMS
                SET SMARTSELECT OFF

     FILE 'CAPLUS, WPIDS, MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 15:29:36 ON 23 FEB 2004
L8          5013 S L7/BI
L9            32 S L8 (100A) (GEL# OR HYDROGEL# OR ORGANOGEL# OR LIPOSOM?)
L10           21 DUP REM L9 (11 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d que l10
L6             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY AZITHROMYCIN/CN
L7               SEL  L6 1- CHEM :       37 TERMS
L8          5013 SEA L7/BI
L9            32 SEA L8 (100A) (GEL# OR HYDROGEL# OR ORGANOGEL# OR LIPOSOM?)
L10           21 DUP REM L9 (11 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
```

Printed

=> d 1-21 bib hit

L10 ANSWER 1 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
AN 2003:281738 CAPLUS
DN 140:52785
TI Cell handling, membrane-binding properties and membrane-penetration modeling approaches of pivampicillin and phthalimidomethylampicillin, two basic esters of ampicillin, in comparison with chloroquine and azithromycin
AU Chanteux, Hugues; Paternotte, Isabelle; Mingeot-Leclercq, Marie-Paule; Brasseur, Robert; Sonveaux, E.; Tulkens, Paul M.
CS Unite de Pharmacologie Cellulaire et Moleculaire, Universite Catholique de Louvain, Brussels, B-1200, Belg.
SO Pharmaceutical Research (2003), 20(4), 624-631
CODEN: PHREEB; ISSN: 0724-8741
PB Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers
DT Journal
LA English
RE.CNT 35 THERE ARE 35 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
AB The purpose of this work was to examine and understand the cellular pharmacokinetics of 2 basic esters of ampicillin, pivaloyloxymethyl (PIVA) and phthalimidomethyl (PIMA), in comparison with lysosomotropic drugs (chloroquine, azithromycin). Cell culture studies (J774 macrophages) were undertaken to study uptake and release kinetics and to assess the influence of concn., pH, proton ionophore (monensin), and MRP and P-gp inhibitors (probenecid, gemfibrozil, cyclosporin A, GF 120918). Equil. dialysis with liposomes were performed to directly assess the extent of drug binding to bilayers. Conformational anal. modeling of the drug penetration in bilayers was conducted to rationalize the exptl. observations. PIVA and PIMA showed properties in almost complete contrast with those of chloroquine and **azithromycin**, i.e., fast apparent accumulation and fast release at 4.degree.C as well as at 37.degree.C, satn. of uptake (apparent Kd 40 .mu.M), no influence of monensin, MRP, or P-gp inhibitors; tight binding to **liposomes** (Kd approx. 40 .mu.M); and sharp increase in calcd. free energy when forced in the hydrophobic domain. Although they are weak org. bases, PIVA and PIMA show none of the properties of lysosomotropic agents. The authors hypothesize that they remain locked onto the pericellular membrane and may never penetrate cells as such in significant amts.
IT Conformation
Lipophilicity
Liposomes
Lysosome
Macrophage
Simulation and Modeling, biological
pH
(membrane-binding properties and membrane-penetration modeling of pivampicillin and phthalimidomethylampicillin in comparison with chloroquine and **azithromycin**)

L10 ANSWER 2 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2
AN 2003:372292 CAPLUS
DN 139:159506
TI The macrolide antibiotic **azithromycin** interacts with lipids and affects membrane organization and fluidity: Studies on Langmuir-Blodgett monolayers, **liposomes** and J774 macrophages
AU Tyteca, D.; Schanck, A.; Dufrene, Y. F.; Deleu, M.; Courtoy, P. J.; Tulkens, P. M.; Mingeot-Leclercq, M. P.
CS Unite de Pharmacologie Cellulaire et Moleculaire, Universite Catholique de Louvain, Brussels, Belg.
SO Journal of Membrane Biology (2003), 192(3), 203-215

CODEN: JMBBBO; ISSN: 0022-2631
PB Springer-Verlag New York Inc.
DT Journal
LA English
RE.CNT 60 THERE ARE 60 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
TI The macrolide antibiotic **azithromycin** interacts with lipids and affects membrane organization and fluidity: Studies on Langmuir-Blodgett monolayers, **liposomes** and J774 macrophages
ST macrolide antibiotic **azithromycin** lipid membrane **liposome** macrophage endocytosis
IT Macrolides
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); BIOL (Biological study)
(antibiotics; the macrolide antibiotic **azithromycin** interacts with lipids and affects membrane organization and fluidity: studies on Langmuir-Blodgett monolayers, **liposomes** and J774 macrophages)
IT Biological transport
(internalization; the macrolide antibiotic **azithromycin** interacts with lipids and affects membrane organization and fluidity: studies on Langmuir-Blodgett monolayers, **liposomes** and J774 macrophages)
IT Antibiotics
(macrolide; the macrolide antibiotic **azithromycin** interacts with lipids and affects membrane organization and fluidity: studies on Langmuir-Blodgett monolayers, **liposomes** and J774 macrophages)
IT Cell membrane
Endocytosis
Liposomes
Macrophage
(the macrolide antibiotic **azithromycin** interacts with lipids and affects membrane organization and fluidity: studies on Langmuir-Blodgett monolayers, **liposomes** and J774 macrophages)
IT Lipids, biological studies
Phospholipids, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(the macrolide antibiotic **azithromycin** interacts with lipids and affects membrane organization and fluidity: studies on Langmuir-Blodgett monolayers, **liposomes** and J774 macrophages)
IT **83905-01-5, Azithromycin**
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); BIOL (Biological study)
(the macrolide antibiotic **azithromycin** interacts with lipids and affects membrane organization and fluidity: studies on Langmuir-Blodgett monolayers, **liposomes** and J774 macrophages)

L10 ANSWER 3 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2002:849452 CAPLUS
DN 137:346177
TI Azithromycin for treatment of noninfective inflammatory diseases
IN Culic, Ognjen; Parnham, Michael; Erakovic, Vesna
PA Pliva D.D., Croatia
SO PCT Int. Appl., 52 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002087596	A2	20021107	WO 2002-EP3984	20020410
	WO 2002087596	A3	20030103		

W: AU, BA, BG, BR, CA, CH, CN, CZ, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, JP, MK, MX, NZ, PL, RO, SI, SK, US, YU, ZA, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL,

PT, SE, TR
HR 2001000301 A1 20011231 HR 2001-301 20010427
PRAI HR 2001-301 A 20010427
IT Drug delivery systems
(**liposomes; azithromycin** for treatment of noninfective inflammatory diseases)

L10 ANSWER 4 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 3
AN 2002:267551 CAPLUS
DN 137:315818
TI Design of antibacterial drug and antimycobacterial drug for drug delivery system
AU Yanagihara, Katsunori
CS The Second Department of Internal Medicine, Nagasaki University School of Medicine, Nagasaki, 852, Japan
SO Current Pharmaceutical Design (2002), 8(6), 475-482
CODEN: CPDEFP; ISSN: 1381-6128
PB Bentham Science Publishers
DT Journal; General Review
LA English
RE.CNT 37 THERE ARE 37 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
AB A review. Liposome-encapsulated drugs often exhibit reduced toxicity and have also been shown to enhance retention of drugs in the tissues. Thus, encapsulation of drugs in liposomes has often resulted in an improved overall therapeutic efficacy. The results of efficacy of **liposome** -encapsulated ciprofloxacin or **azithromycin** for therapy of intracellular M. avium infection show enhanced cellular delivery of **liposome**-encapsulated antibiotics and suggest that efficiency of intracellular targeting is sufficient to mediate enhanced antimycobacterial effects. The antitubercular drugs encapsulated in lung specific stealth liposomes have enhanced efficacies against tuberculosis infection in mice. These results from stealth liposome study indicate that antitubercular drugs encapsulated in liposome may provide therapeutic advantages over the existing chemotherapeutic regimen for tuberculosis. Liposomes with encapsulated amikacin are able to protect collagen almost completely from adherence of bacterial cells of all strains examd. and prevent from invading of bacteria.

L10 ANSWER 5 OF 21 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN 2001-193194 [20] WPIDS
DNC C2001-058096
TI Preparation of ophthalmic aqueous formulation comprising azithromycin by solubilizing polybasic phosphate and citric acid monohydrate and adding azithromycin.
DC B05
IN ASERO, A; BLANCO, A R; MAZZONE, M G; MOSCHETTI, V
PA (SIFI-N) SIFI SOC IND FARM ITAL SPA
CYC 29
PI EP 1075837 A2 20010214 (200120)* EN 18p
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI
CA 2315594 A1 20010209 (200121) EN
JP 2001089378 A 20010403 (200126) 47p
US 6277829 B1 20010821 (200150)
IT 1313610 B 20020909 (200305)
EP 1075837 B1 20030507 (200333) EN
R: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT RO SE
DE 69907664 E 20030612 (200346)
MX 2000007530 A1 20020601 (200365)
ES 2193658 T3 20031101 (200382)
ADT EP 1075837 A2 EP 1999-125642 19991222; CA 2315594 A1 CA 2000-2315594

20000808; JP 2001089378 A JP 2000-240196 20000808; US 6277829 B1 US 1999-472209 19991227; IT 1313610 B IT 1999-MI1803 19990809; EP 1075837 B1 EP 1999-125642 19991222; DE 69907664 E DE 1999-607664 19991222, EP 1999-125642 19991222; MX 2000007530 A1 MX 2000-7530 20000801; ES 2193658 T3 EP 1999-125642 19991222

FDT DE 69907664 E Based on EP 1075837; ES 2193658 T3 Based on EP 1075837

PRAI IT 1999-MI1803 19990809

TECH UPTX: 20010410

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY - Preferred Process: The molar ratio of azithromycin to citric acid is 1.5:1. The polybasic phosphate is disodium hydrogen phosphate dodecahydrate. The pH is 6.6-7.6. After the solubilization of azithromycin, the addition of tonicity agent(s) and/or viscosity-increasing agent(s) and/or gelling agent(s) and/or stabilizing agent(s) and preservative agent is also included. The concentration of **azithromycin** is 0.01-10 wt./vol.%.

Preferred Formulation: In addition to **azithromycin** at least another therapeutic antibacterial agent (especially aminoglycosides, fluoroquinolones, tetracyclines, polymyxin, glycopeptides, glycoproteins, natural/synthetic peptides or beta-lactams derivatives) and/or steroidal/non-steroidal antiinflammatory agent (especially steroidals from desonide 21-phosphate, dexamethasone, clobetasone, mometasone, beta metasone or fluticasone or non-steroidals from naproxen, diclofenac, nimesulide or flubiprofen) is also included. The formulation comprises aqueous solution, ointment or **gel**.

L10 ANSWER 6 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 4

AN 1999:228766 CAPLUS

DN 131:67678

TI Interactions of Macrolide Antibiotics (Erythromycin A, Roxithromycin, Erythromycylamine [Dirithromycin], and Azithromycin) with Phospholipids: Computer-Aided Conformational Analysis and Studies on Acellular and Cell Culture Models

AU Montenez, J.-P.; Van Bambeke, F.; Piret, J.; Brasseur, R.; Tulkens, P. M.; Mingeot-Leclercq, M.-P.

CS Unite de Pharmacologie Cellulaire et Moleculaire, Universite Catholique de Louvain, Brussels, B-1200, Belg.

SO Toxicology and Applied Pharmacology (1999), 156(2), 129-140
CODEN: TXAPA9; ISSN: 0041-008X

PB Academic Press

DT Journal

LA English

RE.CNT 44 THERE ARE 44 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

AB The potential of 14/15 membered macrolides to cause phospholipidosis has been prospectively assessed, and structure-effects examd., using combined exptl. and conformational approaches. Biochem. studies demonstrated drug binding to phosphatidylinositol-contg. **liposomes** and inhibition of the activity of lysosomal phospholipase A1 toward phosphatidylcholine included in the bilayer, in close correlation with the no. of cationic groups carried by the drugs (erythromycin A .ltoreq. roxithromycin < erythromycylamine .ltoreq. **azithromycin**). In cultured cells (fibroblasts), phospholipidosis (affecting all major phospholipids except sphingomyelin) was obsd. after 3 days with the following ranking: erythromycin A .ltoreq. roxithromycin < erythromycylamine < azithromycin (roxithromycin could, however, not be studied in detail due to intrinsic toxicity). The difference between erythromycylamine and azithromycin was accounted for by the lower cellular accumulation of erythromycylamine. In parallel, based on a methodol. developed and validated to study drug-membrane interactions, the conformational analyses revealed that erythromycin A, roxithromycin, erythromycylamine, and azithromycin penetrate into the hydrophobic domain of a phosphatidylinositol monolayer through their desosamine and cladinose moieties, whereas their macrocycle

is found close to the interface. This position allows the amino groups carried by the macrocycle of the diaminated macrolides (erythromycylamine and azithromycin) to come into close contact with the neg. charged phospho group of phosphatidylinositol, whereas the amine located on the C-3 of the desosamine, common to all four drugs, is located at a greater distance from this phospho group. Our study suggests that all macrolides have the potential to cause phospholipidosis but that this effect is modulated by toxicodynamic and toxicokinetic parameters related to the drug structure and mainly to their cationic character. (c) 1999 Academic Press.

L10 ANSWER 7 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 5
AN 1998:542950 CAPLUS
DN 129:193713
TI Pain reducing parenteral liposome formulation containing macrolide drugs and negatively charged lipids
IN Liu, Rong; Peck, Kendall D.; Flood, Kolette M.; Zheng, Jack
PA Abbott Laboratories, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 26 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9833482	A1	19980806	WO 1998-US1430	19980126
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9860414	A1	19980825	AU 1998-60414	19980126
	EP 975330	A1	20000202	EP 1998-903718	19980126
	R: DE, FR, GB, IT				
	JP 2001511780	T2	20010814	JP 1998-532984	19980126
	ZA 9800833	A	19990526	ZA 1998-833	19980202
PRAI	US 1997-794064	A	19970204		
	US 1998-3606	A	19980107		
	WO 1998-US1430	W	19980126		

RE.CNT 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT 57-50-1, Sucrose, biological studies 57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies 59-02-9, .alpha.-Tocopherol 63-42-3, Lactose 69-79-4, Maltose 99-20-7, Trehalose 110-17-8, Fumaric acid, biological studies 110-44-1, Sorbic acid 114-07-8, Erythromycin A 121-79-9, Propyl gallate 128-37-0, Bht, biological studies 134-03-2, Sodium ascorbate 137-66-6, Ascorbylpalmitate 527-75-3, Erythromycin b 1109-28-0, Maltotriose 1392-21-8, Kitasamycin; 1675-02-1, Erythromycin c 3922-90-5, Oleandomycin; 4539-70-2, Distearoyllecithin 4618-18-2, Lactulose 6915-15-7, Malic acid 7681-57-4, Sodium metabisulfite 13718-94-0, Palatinose 16846-24-5, Josamycin; 18656-38-7, Dimyristoyl phosphatidylcholine 25013-16-5, Butylatedhydroxyanisole 30170-00-4, Dimyristoyl phosphatidic acid 33442-56-7, Erythromycin d 35457-80-8, Midecamycin; 35834-26-5, Rosaramicin; 55881-07-7, Miocamycin; 62013-04-1, Dirithromycin; 74014-51-0, Rokitamycin; 80214-83-1, Roxithromycin; 81103-11-9, Clarithromycin; 82664-20-8, Flurithromycin; **83905-01-5, Azithromycin;** 150785-50-5 150785-53-8, ABT 229 150851-36-8 211373-23-8
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pain reducing parenteral **liposome** formulation contg.

macrolide drugs and neg. charged lipids)

L10 ANSWER 8 OF 21 MEDLINE on STN
AN 97327138 MEDLINE
DN 97327138 PubMed ID: 9183925
TI [Mycobacterium avium complex infections: the point on the treatments]. Infections a mycobacteries du complexe aviaire: le point sur les traitements.
AU Brandissou S; Hamel B; Veillet B; Kinowski J M; Yagoubi N; Bressolle F
CS Laboratoire de Pharmacocinetique, CHU Caremeau, Nimes, France.
SO THERAPIE, (1997 Jan-Feb) 52 (1) 65-71. Ref: 47
Journal code: 0420544. ISSN: 0040-5957.
CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LA French
FS Priority Journals; AIDS
EM 199707
ED Entered STN: 19970721
Last Updated on STN: 19970721
Entered Medline: 19970707
AB Mycobacterium avium complex (MAC) infections are the most frequent opportunistic infections in AIDS. Since progress in antiretroviral drugs enables AIDS patients to survive longer, these infections involve an increasing number of sick people. Few controlled assays have evaluated the efficiency of several antibiotics. When used in monotherapy, clarithromycin (one gram twice a day) appeared as the most efficient drug while the effectiveness of **azithromycin**, clofazimine, rifampin and **liposomal** encapsulated gentamicin have not been truly proved. Due to its bacteriologic and clinical effects, the most interesting polytherapeutic scheme is the association of clarithromycin (1 g twice a day), ethambutol (15 mg per kg and per day) and rifabutin (600 mg per day).

L10 ANSWER 9 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1997:493611 CAPLUS
DN 127:156100
TI Treatment of Mycobacterium avium in human immunodeficiency virus-infected individuals
AU Koletar, Susan L.
CS Division of Infectious Diseases, The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH, 43210-1228, USA
SO American Journal of Medicine (1997), 102(5C), 16-21
CODEN: AJMEAZ; ISSN: 0002-9343
PB Excerpta Medica
DT Journal; General Review
LA English
AB A review with 34 refs. The treatment of disease caused by Mycobacterium avium complex (MAC) in HIV-infected individuals has undergone considerable evolution over the past 15 yr. Agents with known antimycobacterial activity such as rifampin/rifabutin, ethambutol, and clofazimine, as well as others such as amikacin, **liposome**-encapsulated gentamicin, several of the fluoroquinolones (ciprofloxacin, ofloxacin, and sparfloxacin), and the new macrolides, **azithromycin** and clarithromycin, have all been used with varying degrees of success. Of all these agents, the macrolides have clearly had the biggest impact to date on the management of disseminated MAC. Studies of both azithromycin and clarithromycin in short-term monotherapy trials have corroborated their clin. and microbiol. efficacy. The risk of drug resistance with monotherapy, however, has prompted investigation of combination regimens for the treatment of MAC. A recent study of a three-drug,

clarithromycin-based regimen vs. a four-drug regimen without clarithromycin has shown that patients treated with the regimen contg. clarithromycin had significantly greater overall symptomatic improvement, more rapid and significant clearing of mycobacteremia, and improved survival. Results from studies of combination regimens with azithromycin should be available soon. Although there is still no "regimen of choice," initial treatment with at least two active agents, one of which should be either azithromycin or clarithromycin, is the currently recommended approach; the majority opinion favors ethambutol as the preferred second agent. Use of adjunctive therapies and more potent antiretroviral regimens may also play a role.

L10 ANSWER 10 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1996:338301 CAPLUS
DN 124:352709
TI Pharmaceutical compositions comprising co-dried sucralfate gel and polyalcohol
IN Colombo, Paolo; Zagnoli, Giorgio; Contos, Simos
PA Enosys S.A., Switz.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 16 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9605843	A1	19960229	WO 1995-EP3189	19950811
	W: AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TT, UA, US				
	RW: KE, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9533831	A1	19960314	AU 1995-33831	19950811
	EP 769953	A1	19970502	EP 1995-930446	19950811
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	JP 10505822	T2	19980609	JP 1995-507751	19950811
PRAI	IT 1994-MI1775		19940825		
	WO 1995-EP3189		19950811		

IT 50-78-2, Aspirin 60-54-8D, Tetracycline, derivs. 67-20-9, Nitrofurantoin 67-45-8, Furazolidone 443-48-1, Metronidazole 11111-12-9, Cephalosporin 15687-27-1, Ibuprofen 22071-15-4, Ketoprofen 22204-53-1, Naproxen 26787-78-0, Amoxicillin 36322-90-4, Piroxicam 51481-61-9, Cimetidine 56695-65-9, Rosaprostol 59122-46-2, Misoprostol 66357-35-5, Ranitidine 73590-58-6, Omeprazole 81103-11-9, Clarithromycin **83905-01-5**, **Azithromycin**
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceutical compns. comprising co-dried sucralfate **gel** and polyalc.)

L10 ANSWER 11 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 6
AN 1996:756517 CAPLUS
DN 126:26437
TI Interaction of the macrolide azithromycin with phospholipids. II. Biophysical and computer-aided conformational studies
AU Montenez, Jean-Pierre; Van Bambeke, Francoise; Piret, Jocelyne; Schanck, Andre; Brasseur, Robert; Tulkens, Paul M.; Mingeot-Leclercq, Marie-Paule
CS Unite Pharmaocl. Cellulaire Mol., Univ. Catholique Louvain, Brussels, Belg.
SO European Journal of Pharmacology (1996), 314(1/2), 215-227
CODEN: EJPHAZ; ISSN: 0014-2999

PB Elsevier
DT Journal
LA English
AB In a companion paper, we show that azithromycin causes a lysosomal phospholipidosis in cultured cells, binds in vitro to neg. charged bilayers without causing aggregation or fusion, and inhibits lysosomal phospholipase A1. In this paper, we show that **azithromycin** decreases the mobility of the phospholipids in neg. charged **liposomes** (using 31P NMR) and that it increases the fluidity of the acyl chains close to the hydrophilic/hydrophobic interface, but not deeper into the hydrophobic domain (assessed by measuring the fluorescence polarization of trimethylammonium-diphenylhexatriene and diphenylhexatriene, resp.). Computer-aided conformational anal. of mixed monolayers of azithromycin and phosphtidylinositol shows that the drug can be positioned largely in the hydrophobic domain, but close to the interface, with the macrocycle facing the C1 of the fatty acids (allowing the N9a endocyclic tertiary amine to interact with the phospho-groups), the cladinose located on the hydrophobic side of the lipid/water interface and the desosamine projected into the hydrophobic domain. This position is consistent with the exptl. data. Anal. of virtual mols. shows that this unanticipated behavior is due to the shielding of the ionizable N3' amino-group in the desosamine by methyl-groups, and to the wide dispersion of hydrophobic domains all over the mol. The interaction of azithromycin with phospholipids may account for some of its unusual pharmacokinetic properties and for its potential to cause lysosomal phospholipidosis.

L10 ANSWER 12 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1995:576798 CAPLUS
DN 122:299138
TI Use of azithromycin for the treatment of adult periodontitis and topical compositions for this use
IN Kornman, Kenneth Shyer
PA Procter and Gamble Co., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 17 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9509601	A1	19950413	WO 1994-US10804	19940923
	W: AM, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, EE, FI, GE, HU, JP, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LV, MD, MG, MN, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA, UZ, VN				
	RW: KE, MW, SD, SZ, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2173109	AA	19950413	CA 1994-2173109	19940923
	AU 9479579	A1	19950501	AU 1994-79579	19940923
	EP 721324	A1	19960717	EP 1994-930468	19940923
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE				
	JP 09503504	T2	19970408	JP 1994-510845	19940923
PRAI	US 1993-131252		19931001		
	WO 1994-US10804		19940923		

AB This invention relates to method for treatment of adult periodontitis in a human or other animal subject, comprising administering to the subject having such disease a safe and effective amt. of azithromycin in a sustained-release polymer carrier. A syringeable **gel** compn. contained **azithromycin** 25, glycerol monooleate 70, and hydroxypropyl Me cellulose 5%.

L10 ANSWER 13 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 7

AN 1995:788354 CAPLUS
DN 123:208643
TI Formulation and efficacy of liposome-encapsulated antibiotics for therapy of intracellular Mycobacterium avium infection
AU Oh, Yu-Kyoung; Nix, David E.; Straubinger, Robert M.
CS Dep. Pharmaceutics, State Univ. New York, Amherst, NY, 14260-1200, USA
SO Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy (1995), 39(9), 2104-11
CODEN: AMACCQ; ISSN: 0066-4804
PB American Society for Microbiology
DT Journal
LA English
AB Mycobacterium avium is an intracellular pathogen that can invade and multiply within macrophages of the reticuloendothelial system. Current therapy is not highly effective. Particulate drug carriers that are targeted to the reticuloendothelial system may provide a means to deliver antibiotics more efficiently to M. avium-infected cells. We investigated the formulation of the antibiotics ciprofloxacin and **azithromycin** in **liposomes** and tested their antibacterial activities in vitro against M. avium residing within J774, a murine macrophage-like cell line. A conventional passive-entrapment method yielded an encapsulation efficiency of 9% for ciprofloxacin and because of aggregation mediated by the cationic drug, was useful only with liposomes contg. .ltoreq.50 mol% neg. charged phospholipid. In contrast, ciprofloxacin was encapsulated with >90% efficiency, regardless of the content of neg. charged lipids, by a remote-loading technique that utilized both pH and potential gradients to drive drug into preformed liposomes. Both the cellular accumulation and the antimycobacterial activity of ciprofloxacin increased in proportion to the liposome neg. charge; the maximal enhancement of potency was 43-fold in liposomes of distearoylphosphatidylglycerol-cholesterol (DSPG-Chol) (10:5). **Azithromycin liposomes** were prepd. as a freeze-dried prepn. to avoid chem. instability during storage, and drug could be incorporated at 33 mol% (with respect to phospholipid). **Azithromycin** also showed enhanced antimycobacterial effect in **liposomes**, and the potency increased in parallel to the moles percent of neg. charged lipids; **azithromycin** in DSPG-Chol (10:5) **liposomes** inhibited intracellular M. avium growth 41-fold more effectively than did free **azithromycin**. Thus, ciprofloxacin or **azithromycin** encapsulated in stable **liposomes** having substantial neg. surface charge is superior to nonencapsulated drug in inhibition of M. avium growth within cultured macrophages and may provide more effective therapy of M. avium infections.
IT **83905-01-5, Azithromycin** 85721-33-1, Ciprofloxacin
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(formulation and efficacy of **liposome**-encapsulated antibiotics for therapy of intracellular Mycobacterium avium infection)

L10 ANSWER 14 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 8
AN 1995:870406 CAPLUS
DN 123:329344
TI Activities of clarithromycin, **azithromycin**, and ofloxacin in combination with **liposomal** or unencapsulated granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor against intramacrophage Mycobacterium avium-Mycobacterium intracellulare
AU Onyeji, Cyprian O.; Nightingale, Charles H.; Tessier, Pamela R.; Nicolau, David P.; Bow, Laurine M.
CS Office Research Administration, Hartford Hospital, Hartford, CT, 06102, USA
SO Journal of Infectious Diseases (1995), 172(3), 810-16
CODEN: JIDIAQ; ISSN: 0022-1899
PB University of Chicago Press

DT Journal
LA English
TI Activities of clarithromycin, **azithromycin**, and ofloxacin in combination with **liposomal** or unencapsulated granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor against intramacrophage Mycobacterium avium-Mycobacterium intracellulare
IT Antibiotics
Mycobacterium avium
Mycobacterium intracellulare
(activities of clarithromycin, **azithromycin**, and ofloxacin in combination with **liposomal** or unencapsulated granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor against intramacrophage Mycobacterium avium-Mycobacterium intracellulare)
IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(**liposomes**, activities of clarithromycin, **azithromycin**, and ofloxacin in combination with **liposomal** or unencapsulated granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor against intramacrophage Mycobacterium avium-Mycobacterium intracellulare)
IT 81103-11-9, Clarithromycin 82419-36-1, Ofloxacin 83869-56-1, GM-CSF **83905-01-5, Azithromycin**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(activities of clarithromycin, **azithromycin**, and ofloxacin in combination with **liposomal** or unencapsulated granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor against intramacrophage Mycobacterium avium-Mycobacterium intracellulare)

L10 ANSWER 15 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 9
AN 1995:298707 CAPLUS
DN 122:156123
TI Inhibition of cytoplasmic and organellar protein synthesis in Toxoplasma gondii: implications for the target of macrolide antibiotics
AU Beckers, Con J. M.; Roos, David S.; Donald, Robert G. K.; Luft, Benjamin J.; Schwab, J. Conrad; Cao, Yang; Joiner, Keith A.
CS Department Medicine, Yale University School Medicine, New Haven, CT, 06520-8022, USA
SO Journal of Clinical Investigation (1995), 95(1), 367-76
CODEN: JCINAO; ISSN: 0021-9738
PB Rockefeller University Press
DT Journal
LA English
AB We investigated potential targets for the activity of protein synthesis inhibitors against the protozoan parasite Toxoplasma gondii. Although nanomolar concns. of azithromycin and clindamycin prevent replication of T. gondii in both cell culture and in vivo assays, no inhibition of protein labeling was obsd. in either extracellular or intracellular parasites treated with up to 100 .mu.M drug for up to 24 h. Quant. anal. of >300 individual spots on two-dimensional **gels** revealed no proteins selectively depicted by 100 .mu.M **azithromycin**. In contrast, cycloheximide inhibited protein synthesis in a dose-dependent manner. Nucleotide sequence anal. of the peptidyl transferase region from genes encoding the large subunit of the parasite's rRNA predict that the cytoplasmic ribosomes of T. gondii, like other eukaryotic ribosomes, should be resistant to macrolide antibiotics. Combining cycloheximide treatment with two-dimensional gel anal. revealed a small subset of parasite proteins likely to be synthesized on mitochondrial ribosomes. Synthesis of these proteins was inhibited by 100 .mu.M tetracycline, but not by 100 .mu.M azithromycin or clindamycin. Ribosomal DNA sequences believed to be derived from the T. gondii mitochondrial genome predict macrolide/lincosamide resistance. PCR amplification and total T. gondii

DNA identified an addnl. class of prokaryotic-type ribosomal genes, similar to the plastid-like ribosomal genes of the Plasmodium falciparum. Ribosomes encoded by these genes are predicted to be sensitive to the lincosamide/macrolide class of antibiotics, and may serve as the functional target for azithromycin, clindamycin, and other protein synthesis inhibitors in Toxoplasma and related parasites.

L10 ANSWER 16 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1995:204370 CAPLUS
DN 122:398
TI Activities of **liposome**-encapsulated **azithromycin** and rifabutin compared with that of clarithromycin against Mycobacterium avium-intracellulare complex in human macrophages
AU Onyeji, Cyprian O.; Nightingale, Charles H.; Nicolau, David P.; Quintiliani, Richard
CS Department of Pharmacy and Research, Hartford Hospital, Hartford, CT, 06115, USA
SO International Journal of Antimicrobial Agents (1994), 4(4), 281-9
CODEN: IAAGEA; ISSN: 0924-8579
PB Elsevier
DT Journal
LA English
TI Activities of **liposome**-encapsulated **azithromycin** and rifabutin compared with that of clarithromycin against Mycobacterium avium-intracellulare complex in human macrophages
AB The activities of **liposome**-entrapped **azithromycin**, rifabutin or clarithromycin against Mycobacterium avium-intracellulare (MAI) were evaluated in a cell model of intramacrophage infection. Exposure of free (unencapsulated) and **liposome**-encapsulated rifabutin or **azithromycin** to human monocyte-derived macrophages resulted in a marked increase in the uptake of the **liposome** -entrapped drugs compared to the free form. The macrophages were infected at day 7 of culture with MAI. Treatment was initiated 24 h following the infection and the surviving intracellular bacteria were counted at days 2, 4, and 5. The drugs were used at concns. close to the serum peak levels achievable following administration of therapeutic oral doses. The antimycobacterial activity of each of the three drugs was significantly enhanced ($P < 0.01$) when the drugs were delivered in the liposome-entrapped form as compared with the effects of the free drugs. Free and liposome-encapsulated drugs were used at the same concns. With the strain of MAI used (ATCC 49601), the efficacy of clarithromycin was significantly higher ($P < 0.01$) compared to free or **liposome** -entrapped **azithromycin**. Also, rifabutin either in the free or liposomal form, was markedly more effective than clarithromycin. Addn. of ethambutol enhanced the efficacies of the three drugs whether in the free or liposomal forms. These results suggest that **liposome** -encapsulation of rifabutin, **azithromycin** or clarithromycin may provide the means for effective eradication of MAI infections. Further expts. in animal models are required to establish the in vivo anti-MAI efficacy of these liposomal antimicrobials.
ST **liposome azithromycin** rifabutin Mycobacterium macrophage clarithromycin
IT Antibiotics
Macrophage
Mycobacterium intracellulare
(**liposome**-encapsulated **azithromycin** and rifabutin compared with clarithromycin against Mycobacterium avium-intracellulare in human macrophages)
IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(**liposomes, liposome**-encapsulated **azithromycin** and rifabutin compared with clarithromycin against Mycobacterium avium-intracellulare in human macrophages)

IT 72559-06-9, Rifabutin 81103-11-9, Clarithromycin **83905-01-5, Azithromycin**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**liposome**-encapsulated **azithromycin** and rifabutin compared with clarithromycin against Mycobacterium avium-intracellulare in human macrophages)

L10 ANSWER 17 OF 21 MEDLINE on STN
AN 94264187 MEDLINE
DN 94264187 PubMed ID: 8204776
TI Treatment of disseminated disease due to the Mycobacterium avium complex in patients with AIDS.
AU Benson C A
CS Department of Medicine, Rush Medical College/Rush-Presbyterian-St. Luke's Medical Center, Chicago, Illinois 60612.
SO CLINICAL INFECTIOUS DISEASES, (1994 Apr) 18 Suppl 3 S237-42. Ref: 50
Journal code: 9203213. ISSN: 1058-4838.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LA English
FS Priority Journals; AIDS
EM 199407
ED Entered STN: 19940721
Last Updated on STN: 19940721
Entered Medline: 19940714
AB Perhaps the most important recent advance in the field of infections due to the Mycobacterium avium complex (MAC) is the identification and development of more effective agents for the treatment and prevention of disseminated disease. These agents include clarithromycin, **azithromycin**, rifabutin and other rifamycins, ethambutol, clofazimine, fluoroquinolones, amikacin, and **liposome**-encapsulated gentamicin. Most clinicians currently use multidrug therapy to maximize efficacy and to minimize the emergence of resistance. Prospective clinical trials of multidrug regimens suggest that MAC colony counts in blood decline during therapy, usually with alleviation of clinical symptoms. The small size and short duration of these trials have not permitted an evaluation of survival or quality of life. Because the contribution of any single agent to multidrug trials is difficult to assess, short-term trials of monotherapy have been conducted recently; clarithromycin, **azithromycin**, ethambutol, and **liposome**-encapsulated gentamicin have been most active. Rifabutin and rifampin, clofazimine, amikacin, and ciprofloxacin may contribute to the efficacy of multidrug regimens. Current recommendations include the following: (1) disseminated MAC disease should be treated in patients with AIDS; (2) initial treatment should consist of at least two agents; (3) oral clarithromycin or azithromycin is the preferred first agent; (4) ethambutol is the most rational choice for the second agent; and (5) in appropriate cases, additional agents (rifampin or rifabutin, clofazimine, ciprofloxacin, or parenteral amikacin) may be added. Therapy should continue for life.

L10 ANSWER 18 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 10
AN 1992:136237 CAPLUS
DN 116:136237
TI Complexes and chelates of antibiotics as antiulcer drugs
IN Djokic, Slobodan; Vajtner, Zlatko; Krnjevic, Hrvoje; Lopotar, Nevenka; Kolacny-Babic, Lidija
PA PLIVA Farmaceutska, Kemijska, Prehrambena i Kozmeticka Industrija s P. O.,

Yugoslavia
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 7 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 445743	A2	19910911	EP 1991-103336	19910305
	EP 445743	A3	19921007		
	EP 445743	B1	19960925		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
	AT 143266	E	19961015	AT 1991-103336	19910305
	ES 2094763	T3	19970201	ES 1991-103336	19910305
	CA 2037663	AA	19910908	CA 1991-2037663	19910306
	CA 2037663	C	19990119		
	CN 1054534	A	19910918	CN 1991-101355	19910306
	CN 1041166	B	19981216		
	RO 107660	B1	19931230	RO 1991-147062	19910306
	RU 2039060	C1	19950709	RU 1991-4894967	19910306
	CZ 280181	B6	19951115	CZ 1991-587	19910306
	US 5498699	A	19960312	US 1991-22398	19910306
	SK 279278	B6	19980909	SK 1991-587	19910306
	HU 56849	A2	19911028	HU 1991-740	19910307
	HU 209455	B	19940628		
	JP 06184186	A2	19940705	JP 1991-41832	19910307
	JP 2731636	B2	19980325		
	PL 166279	B1	19950428	PL 1991-289333	19910307
	RU 2039061	C1	19950709	RU 1992-5011653	19920423
	CN 1168891	A	19971231	CN 1997-109555	19970418
	CN 1051560	B	20000419		
PRAI	YU 1990-455	A	19900307		

AB Complexes and chelates of antibiotics with bivalent and/or trivalent metals are prepd. as antiulcer agents. The preferred antibiotic is azithromycin and the metals are chosen from Mg2+, Al3+, Fe3+, Rh3+, La3+, and Bi3+. **Gels** of **azithromycin** Al-Mg chelates in a ratio of 1:1 administered to rats were retained within 24 h in the mucous region of the stomach in a higher concn. than **azithromycin**.

L10 ANSWER 19 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 11
AN 1991:614711 CAPLUS
DN 115:214711
TI **Liposomes** as carriers of macrolides: preferential association of erythromycin A and **azithromycin** with **liposomes** of phosphatidylglycerol containing unsaturated fatty acid(s)
AU Stuhne-Sekalec, L.; Stanacev, N. Z.; Djokic, S.
CS Fac. Med., Univ. Toronto, Toronto, ON, M5G 1L5, Can.
SO Journal of Microencapsulation (1991), 8(2), 171-83
CODEN: JOMIEF; ISSN: 0265-2048
DT Journal
LA English
TI **Liposomes** as carriers of macrolides: preferential association of erythromycin A and **azithromycin** with **liposomes** of phosphatidylglycerol containing unsaturated fatty acid(s)
AB To assess the most favorable phospholipid compn. of a **liposomal** carrier for antibiotics, small multilamellar **liposomes** were prepd. from phosphatidylcholine, phosphatidylethanolamine and phosphaidylglycerol of varying fatty acid compn. in the presence of erythromycin A and **azithromycin**. Crude liposomes were subjected to Sepharose CL-4B column chromatog., and liposomes contg. antibiotics were well sepd. from free antibiotics. These expts. established that the greatest assocn. of antibiotics was achieved with liposomes prepd. from

phosphatidylglycerol rather than phosphatidylcholine or phosphatidylethanolamine. Furthermore, the compn. of fatty acids in phosphatidylglycerol liposomes influenced the amt. of antibiotics assocd. with liposomes; the highest amt. was obtained with dioleoylphosphatidylglycerol followed by phosphatidylglycerol of fatty acid compn. similar to that of egg yolk lecithin. It was established that purified liposomes, prepn. from [3H]phosphaidylglycerol contg. unsatd. fatty acid(s) bind about 25% of originally present antibiotic. Both antibiotics, erythromycin A and **azithromycin**, were similar in respect to the amt. of their assocd. with **liposomes**. Detn. of the size of phosphatidylglycerol/antibiotic liposomes established that the mean diam. of liposomes contg. antibiotics was 200-350 nm, very close to that of liposomes without them.

IT Phosphatidylcholines, biological studies
Phosphatidylethanolamines
Phosphatidylglycerols
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(**liposomes** contg. unsatd. fatty acids and erythromycin A or **azithromycin** and, prepn. and evaluation of)

IT 114-07-8P, Erythromycin A **83905-01-5P**, **Azithromycin**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(**liposomes** contg. phospholipids and unsatd. fatty acids and, prepn. and evaluation of)

IT 998-07-2P 18194-24-6P, Dimyristoylphosphatidylcholine 61361-72-6P, Dimyristoylphosphatidylglycerol 62700-69-0P, Dioleoylphosphatidylglycerol
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(**liposomes** contg. unsatd. fatty acids and erythromycin A or **azithromycin** and, prepn. and evaluation of)

L10 ANSWER 20 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1990:4148 CAPLUS
DN 112:4148
TI Isolation of azomycin from Pseudomonas fluorescens
AU Shoji, Junichi; Hinoo, Hiroshi; Terui, Yoshihiro; Kikuchi, Junko; Hattori, Teruo; Ishii, Kikuo; Matsumoto, Koichi; Yoshida, Tadashi
CS Shionogi Res. Lab., Shionogi and Co., Ltd., Osaka, 553, Japan
SO Journal of Antibiotics (1989), 42(10), 1513-14
CODEN: JANTAJ; ISSN: 0021-8820
DT Journal
LA English
AB **Azomycin** was isolated from the culture broth of P. fluorescens by extn. with BuOH followed by column chromatog. on Sephadex LH-20 and silica **gel**. The physicochem. properties and mol. structure were established. Azomycin displayed high activity against anaerobic bacteria including Clostridium perfringens and Bacteroides fragilis.

L10 ANSWER 21 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 1989:470323 CAPLUS
DN 111:70323
TI Correlation of partitioning of nitroimidazoles in the n-octanol/saline and liposome systems with pharmacokinetic parameters and quantitative structure-activity relationships (QSAR)
AU Betageri, Gurupadappa V.; Rogers, James A.
CS Fac. Pharm. Pharm. Sci., Univ. Alberta, Edmonton, AB, T6G 2N8, Can.
SO Pharmaceutical Research (1989), 6(5), 399-403
CODEN: PHREEB; ISSN: 0724-8741
DT Journal
LA English
IT 527-73-1, **Azomycin** 13551-87-6, Misonidazole 13551-89-8, RO-07-0741 13551-92-3, Desmethylmisonidazole 17306-43-3, **Azomycin** riboside 21787-91-7, RO-07-2044 22668-01-5, SR-2508

36877-68-6D, Nitroimidazole, derivs. 74141-74-5, SR-2555 102059-58-5, Iodoazomycin riboside
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(partitioning of, in octanol/saline vs. **liposome** systems, correlation with pharmacokinetic parameters and QSAR of)